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Title: Underground Nuclear Testing

Author(s): McDuff, George Glen

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Underground Nuclear

Testing

By

Dr. Glen McDuff

Presented at

Los Alamos National Laboratory



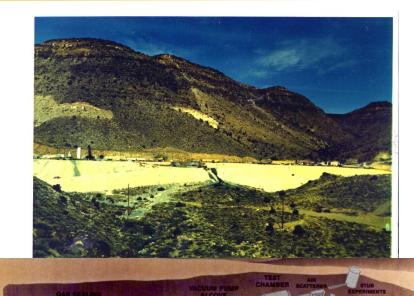






Two Types of Underground Test









Weapons Development vs. Effects Testing

Weapons Testing (DoE)

- LANL and LLNL w/ SNL
- Testing objectives:
 - Weapons Development
 - Safety
 - Stockpile Reliability
 - Physics Phenomenology
- Mostly in vertical shafts
- 200-400 data channels
- Normally have one name
 - Scissors, Abo, Kinibito

Effects Testing (DoD)

- Nuclear weapons effects
 - Radiation effects
 - X-rays
 - Gamma, neutron
 - Blast and shock
 - Underground structures
- Tunnels (HLOS, Cavity)
- VLOS
- 1000 2500 data channels
- Normally two names
 - Huron King, Midas Myth



The deepest was Mandrel Rulison near Rulison Colorado at 8200 feet.

Shafts and Drilling

- Drilling was a 24 hour a day operation.
- Holes with diameter from 3 feet to 10 feet (LANL usually got the 4' holes and LLL got the 10')
- Depths at NTS were normally less than 1000 feet but several broke the 4500 foot mark
- Depth for Cannikin on Amchitka Island was nearly 5873 feet





Drilling (Really big drill bit)







Getting Ready to Emplace

- Up to 10,000 feet of gas locked cable
- What is "gas locked" cable
- Did everyone watch the movie?
- LANL builds the rack over hole and uses cables to suspend.
- LLNL builds the rack on a concrete pad then moves it to the hole and uses pipe to suspend.





Effect Test Tunnels

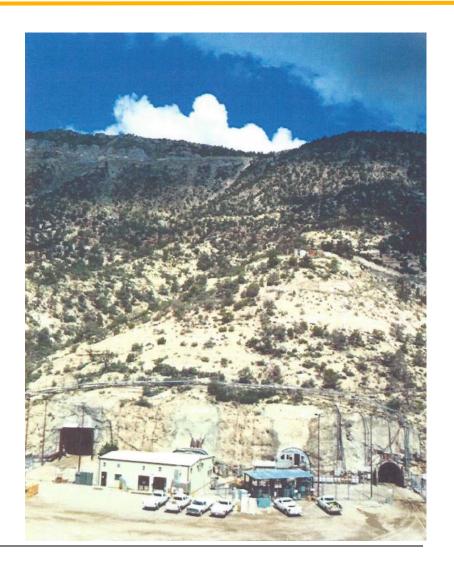
Mining Techniques

By hand

Drill and blast

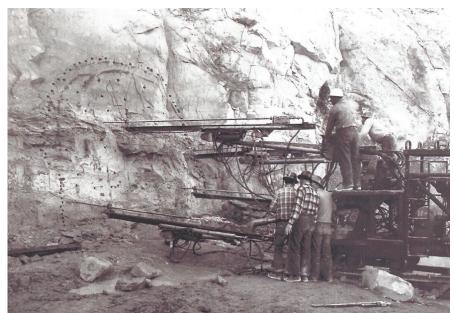
Rotary head

Tunnel boring machine





Drill and Blast







Rotary Head







Tunnel Boring Machine



15 - 30 ft/day





Tunnels and Cavities

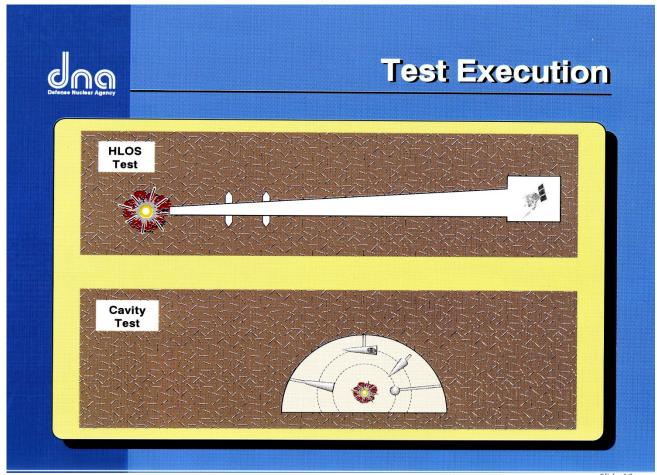






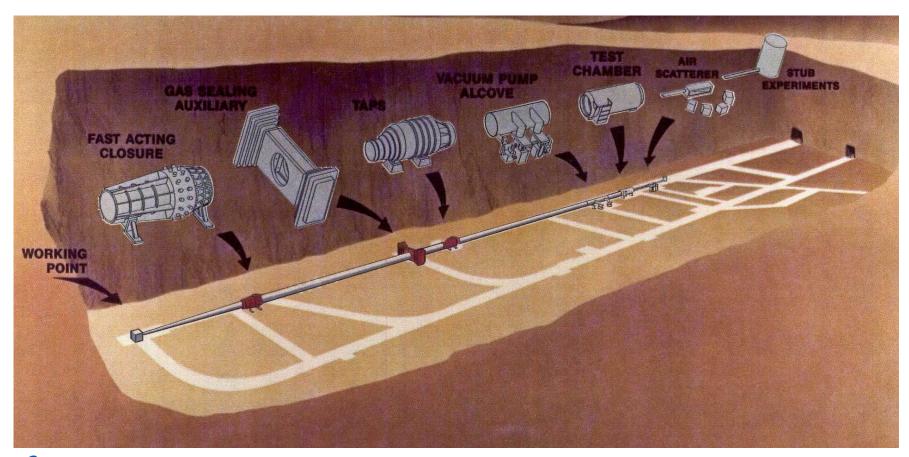
HLOS Horizontal Line of Sight

Cavity





Typical HLOS





Tunnels at Area 12

EST.1943 -

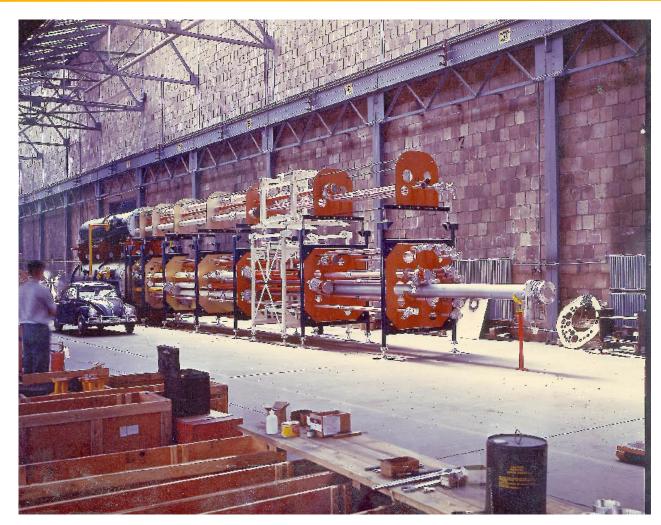
AQUEDUCT • Rainier Mesa **MESA** U12p Topographic Edge of Mesa U12t ► U12n **RAINIER MESA** √ U12b ∠ U12e Legend Cavity 3000 ft

U12q

1000 m

Marshmallow U16a June 1962

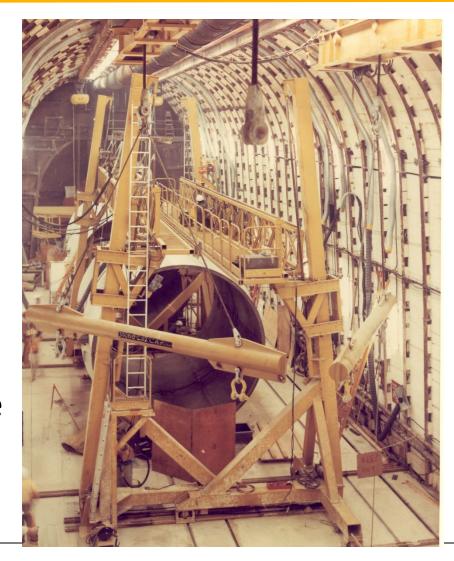
The first HLOS effect test





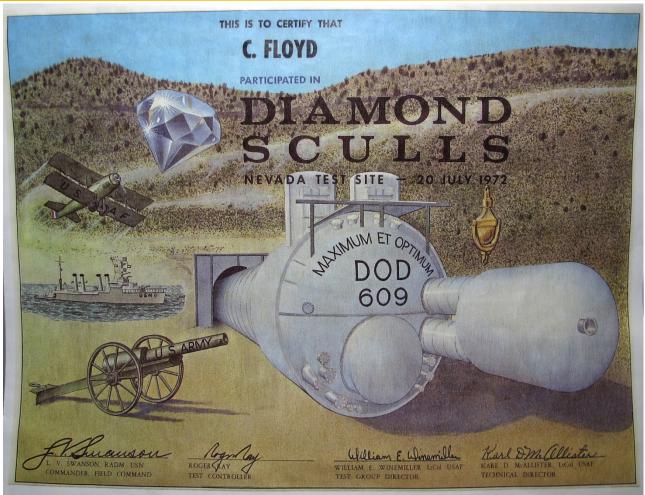
Diamond Sculls - U12t.02 - July 20, 1972

- Radiation Hardness Test of Spartan ABM System
- Largest HLOS Event Conducted
- 27 ft dia. Test Chamber
- 1900 ft long LOS Pipe





Diamond Sculls - U12t.02 - July 20, 1972





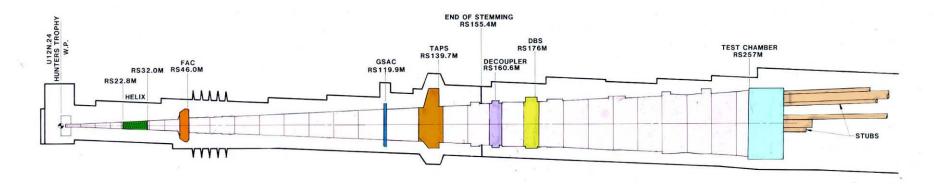
Front End of HLOS





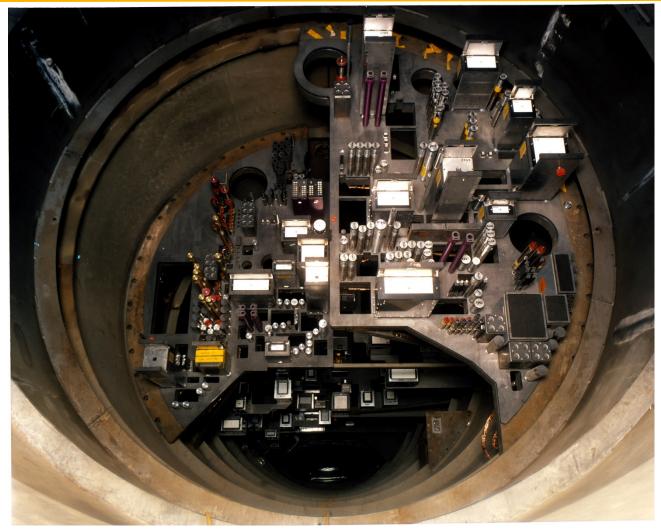
Hunters Trophy Sept 1992

- Purpose: Evaluate radiation hardness of space and high altitude systems
- Technique: HLOS pipe w/test chamber, air scatter, stub pipes to simulate space and high altitude nuclear battlefield environments



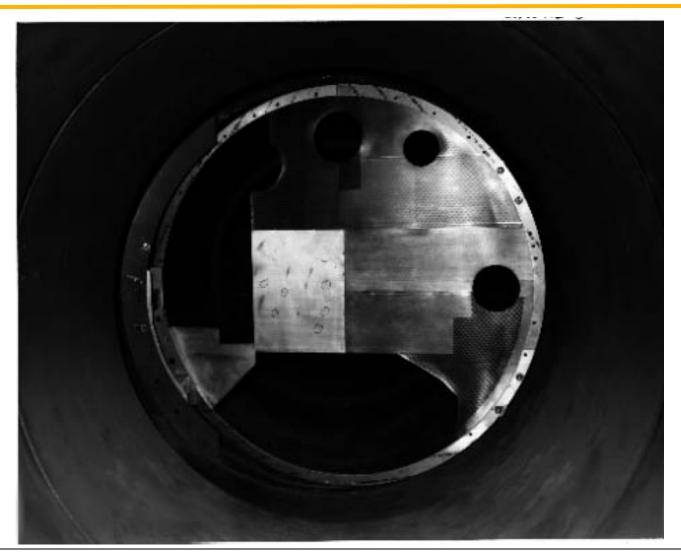


Hunters Trophy Test Chamber





Hunters Trophy HLOS Sieve



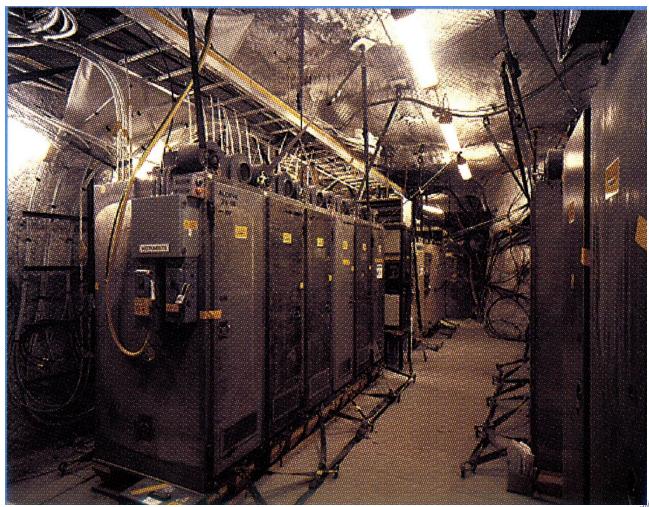


Hunters Trophy Instrumentation Cabling





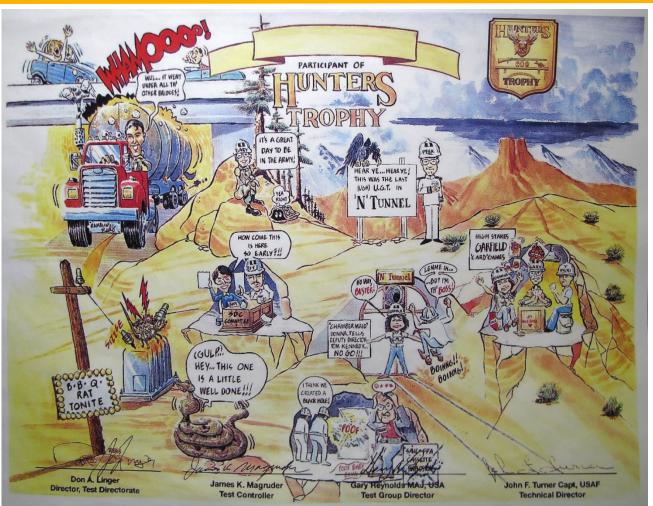
Hunters Trophy Signal Processing Alcove





nide 2

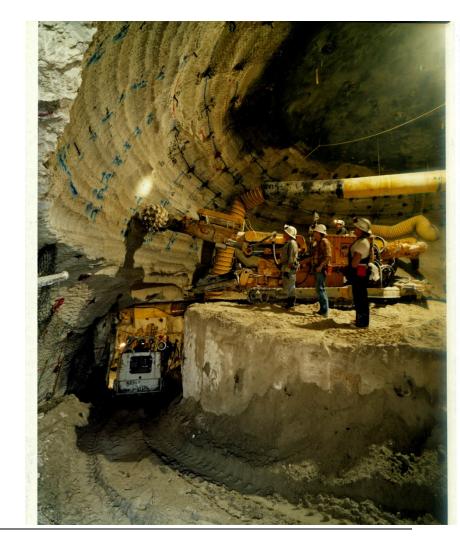
Hunters Trophy





Diamond Fortune Cavity Layout

 DIAMOND FORTUNE was a DoD/LANL-sponsored weapons-effects test conducted at 0930 hours PDT on 30 April 1992. The device was emplaced in a 36-foot radius near-hemispherical cavity at a vertical depth of 776 feet in the U12p.05 drift of the P tunnel complex.

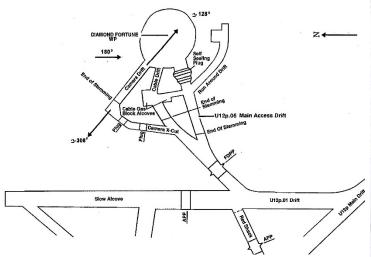


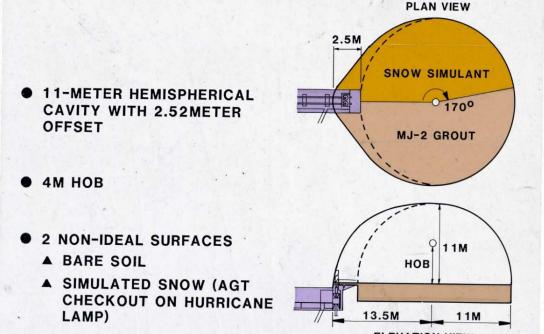


Diamond Fortune Cavity Construction

 The purpose of the DIAMOND FORTUNE test was to investigate the close-in airblast flow fields that would be produced by a modern

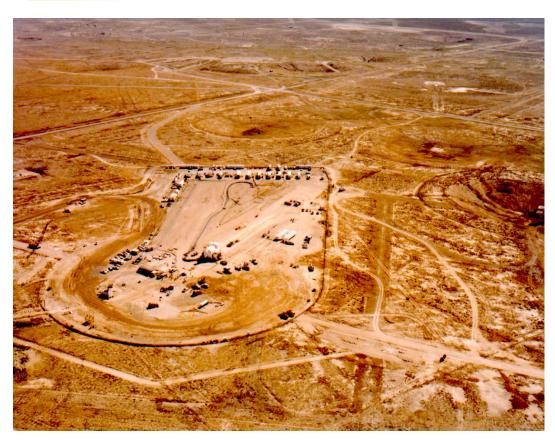
nuclear device.







Huron King VLOS Effect Test



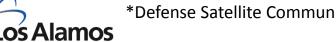


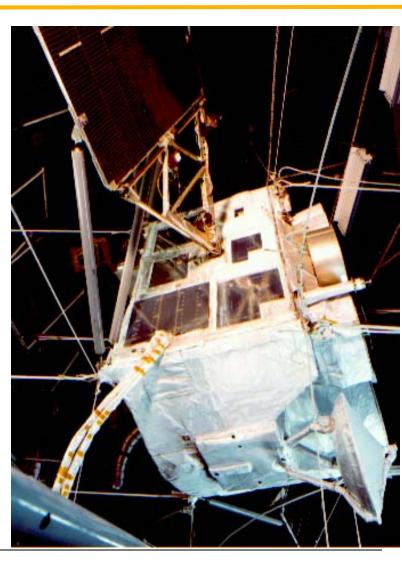


Huron King Starsat Experiment

• Tested the radiation hardness of the new DoD DSCS* satellite







*Defense Satellite Communications System

Huron King Subsidence Crater



Current view from Google Earth



Post Shot





Slide 30

Huron King





CP – Control Point (Now Closed)

Note all the microwave antennas





CP – Control Point (Now Closed)

• The War Room





Then vs Now

Missing

 4 full time "walk in" machine shops 40+ full time weather monitors 8 full time rack designers 40+ safety engineers Oversee all operations for safety (not like todays safety) 	MissingMissingMissingMissing
• 2 drill teams	Missing
 RadSAFE 100+ Staff 	 Missing
 Containment group 10+ Staff to contain underground test 	Missing
 Geology group 40+ Staff to evaluate drilling and soil conditions for site suitability for testing 	Missing



Nuclear detector group

Then vs Now

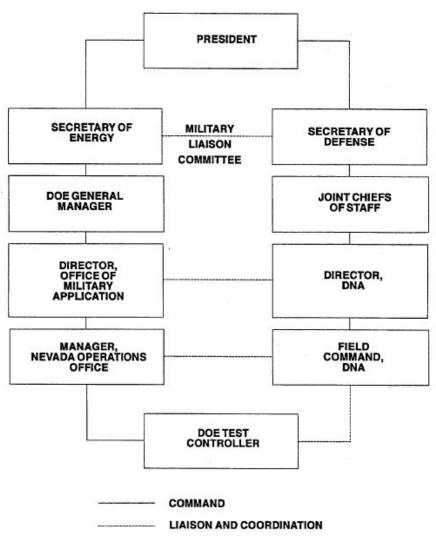
- Swimming pool and movie theatre
- Complete motor pool and gas station
- Hospital
- 200+ travel trailer hook-ups
- Complete Stockroom
 Over 200,000 items from lumber to electronics onsite
- 4 custom electronic fab shops
- Calibration lab
- 200+ Technical trailers
 For firing and diagnostics
- Nye County Sheriff
- 3 Cafeterias and a Steakhouse 20,000 meal/day
- Numerous other logistic and scientific function and Agencies

- Missing
- Gas pump but you can't use it
- First Aid
- Missing
- Missing
- Missing
- Missing
- 3 that haven't been used in 30 years
- Still there giving speeding tickets
- 2 limited menu lines one at Wet-n-Wild and one at Mercury
- Missing



Test Organization (1985-1992)

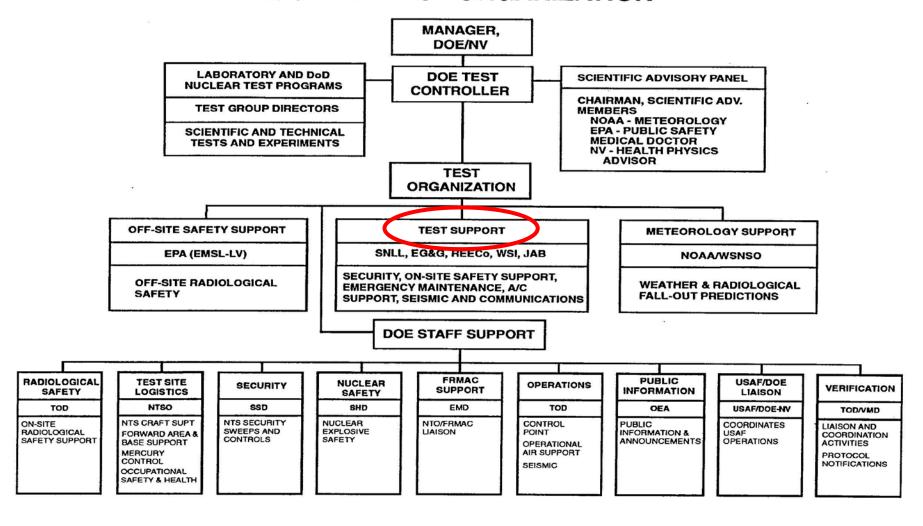
- Administering the underground nuclear testing program was a joint DOE-DoD responsibility.
- Let's look at DoE first
- We will pick about 1% of the DoE functions to review.





A few examples of what included in these boxes

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NUCLEAR TEST ORGANIZATION



Test Support Organization (1992)

- DoE policy requires the use of private contractors for maintenance, operations, and construction at NTS.
- REECo* was the principal DOE operational and support contractor for the NTS, providing electrical and architectural engineering, state-of-the-art large-diameter and conventional shaft drilling, heavy-duty construction and excavation, mining and tunneling, occupational safety and fire protection, radiological safety, toxic and explosive gas monitoring, communications and electronics, power distribution, occupational medicine, and other support functions. REECo maintained offices in Las Vegas and extensive facilities necessary to operate at NTS. REECo had over 4000 full time employees at NTS.

*REECo Reynolds Electrical and Engineering Co est 1932, now closed.



Test Support Organization (1992)

- EG&G* was the principal technical contractor, providing control point functions such as timing and firing, and diagnostic functions such as scientific photography and measurement of detonation characteristics. In addition, EG&G personnel manned the DoD monitor room. EG&G support facilities were maintained in Las Vegas and at NTS.
- The remnants of EG&G are now part of NSTec.

*Edgerton, Germeshausen and Grier



Test Support Organization (1992)

 There were 7 more full time contractors at NTS providing services from vending machines (which had beer) to Security.



Underground Test Procedures

 Containment Procedures were under the auspices of the Test Evaluation Panel formed in 1961 shortly after the Limited Test Ban Treaty was put in force. They purview was:

Vertical shaft containment Tunnel containment



Containment?

Show Video



Containment of US Underground Nuclear Tests (Post LTBT, Oct 10, 1963)

- 158 vertical tests (shaft/drill hole) had uncontrolled radioactive releases
 - 39 were Los Alamos
 - 119 were Livermore
 - Only 3 were post Baneberry (2 LLNL, 1 DNA)
- 20 horizontal tests (tunnels) had uncontrolled radioactive releases
 - 12 LLNL, 7 DNA, 1 SNL
 - Only 1 was post Baneberry (SNL)



Life After Baneberry

- Containment Evaluation Panel
 - Formed after the 19 March 1971 massive containment failure of the Banberry shot which resulted in a suspension of testing.
- Baneberry released about 7 million Curies.....
 that's 3 x 10 +17 Becquerels for you SI people
- States effected:
 - •NV, UT, WY, CA, OR, WA, MT, ID, WY, ND, SD, MO, AR, TX, MN



New CEP Functions

- Established Effluent Release Procedures
 - Maned Radsafe teams onsite
 - Standby aircraft to track and sample releases
 - EPA offsite monitoring stations
 - Milk diversion program
 - Offsite thyroid monitoring program
- All of these functions are now vacant



Nuclear Test Preparations at LANL Includes

- Shot proposal and approval
 Physics experiment, development test, stockpile confidence test, SCT, DoD source
- Test Device Engineering
- Test Device Design and Safety Review (Richter Quote)
- Detonators, GTS, Initiators, etc
- Nuclear Diagnostics
- Electrical and Mechanical Diagnostics
- Assembly
- Device alignment



What LANL Does

- Before we do a nuclear test we do a hydrodynamic test, sometimes several.
- What's involved in a "hydro"

```
Test Diagnostics
radiography,
timing pins,
pressure gauges,
photography,
interferometer,
magnetic probes,
any special diagnostics such as antennas, etc.
```



What LANL Don't Do

- Shipping
- Implacement
- Stemming (LANL and Containment Committee Design)
- Firing
- Drill-back for radiochemical analysis
- Several dozen other function such as, venting contingency, EPA approval, etc
- MOST IMPORTANT LANL does not authorize a nuclear detonation

A test can be cancelled at the last minute



Authorization

 The AEC or now the DoE sends a request to the President for his approval





UNITED STATES

No. 2 of 12 Copies, Series

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

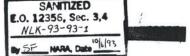
The purpose of this letter is to obtain your special

September 8, 1961

ANITIZED COPY

Dear Mr. Presiden

as has been customary for previous mance with NSC action memorandum numb 1961, in which you authorized resump testing, we are now preparing to det Hevada Test Site on September 15, 19	nuclear tests. In accord or 87, dated September 5 tion of nuclear weapons conste in a tunnel at the 61,
It is suticipated that the	
	will also be ready
for detonation on or after that date	the meyada Test
Site. This would be a proof test of	Fue Astrona
,	
is feasible on a "crash" basis to combot September 28. However, compile mentation cannot be ready by that design Laboratory advises me that conducted that early, it would be withe experiment would have to be reperfused to detenate by about October I important technical advantages which affords, our current plan is to that date. We recognize, however, riding policy considerations which we to revise our planning and to conduct earliest feasible time. In that ever request, carry out the experiment or	nduct this test on or the diagnostic instru- the and the Livermore i, if it were to be rtuelly certain that mated at a later date. numentation would be 19. In view of the inthis later date on that there may be over- rould make it necessary it the test at the int, we can, at your



This document contains restricted data as Collines in the Atomic Energy Act as 1915. Its transmitted or the disciouste of the decisions of the contents in any manner of the contents in any manner.

Authorization

 The AEC or now the DoE sends a request to the President for his approval The President

- 2 -

After coordination with the Department of Defense, as you have directed, the remainder of the currently planned short term underground nuclear weapons development and effects test program will be submitted to you for approval.

For the initial three detenations referred to above, it will be necessary to expend up to the following amounts of special nuclear material:

Oranium 235 - Plutenium -

We request your approval of the expenditures of the materials listed above.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President The White House

Endorsement

Oct 10 th

Sept 9, 1961



Authorization

 Hopefully the President or a representative responds



September 12, 1961



MEMORANDUM FOR

The Secretary of Defense
The Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission

Subject: Implementation of National Security Action Memorandum No. 87

As recommended by the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, the President authorized, on September 9, 1961, the expenditure of specified amounts of special nuclear material for use in the three detonations listed in National Security Action Memorandum No. 57.

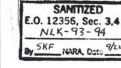
The President also approved the recommendation of the Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, that be detonated about October 10, 1961.

McGeorge Bundy

Distribution: Orig to Sec Def cc to Chairman, AEC

info cc to Lucius Battle, State Dept./ info cc to Gen. Taylor info cc to Chas. Johnson

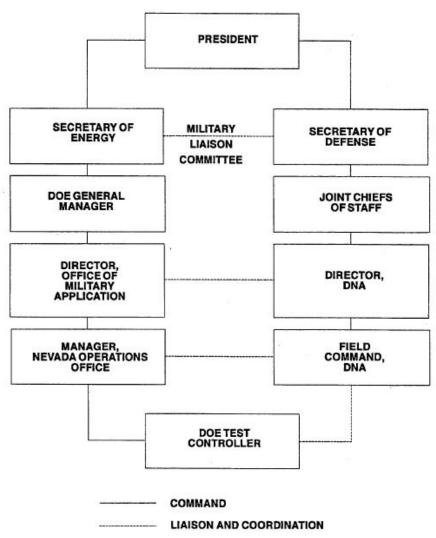






DoD Test Organization (1987)

- Let's take a quick look at the DoD
- Since 1947 this function was performed by successors of the Manhattan Project
- Since 1971 nuclear test conducted for military purposes were directed by the Defense Nuclear Agency, DNA

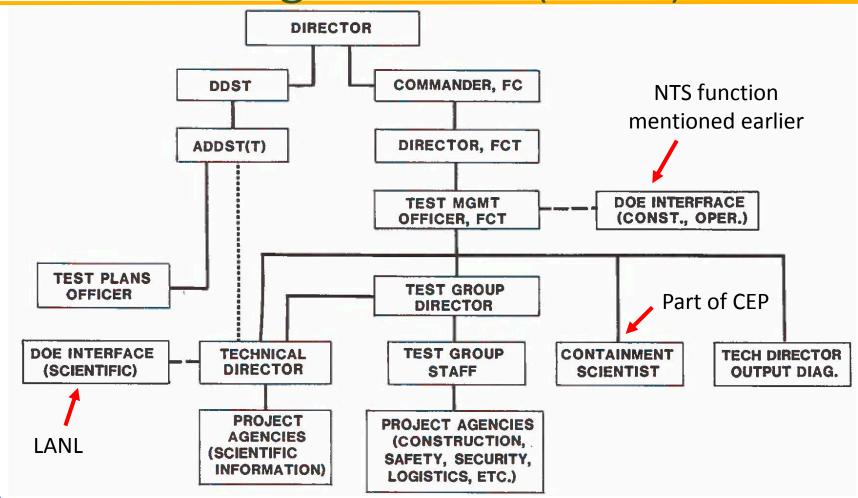




DNA Test Organization (1988)

Los Alamos

EST.1943 -



DNA Test Organization (1988)

STAFF PERSONNEL LISTING FOR (EVENT NAME)

Test Group DirectorGrade,	Name,	Service	
*Technical DirectorGrade,	Name,	Service	
Program AnalystGrade,	Name,	Service	
Instrumentation Engineer	Name,	Service	
Structure EngineerGrade,	Name,	Service	
DiagnosticianGrade,	Name,	Service	
Test Group EngineerGrade,	Name,	Service	
Program DirectorGrade,	Name,	Service	
Safety EngineerGrade,	Name,	Service	
HQDNA Test Plans OfficerGrade,	Name,	Service	



Final Word

- Conducting a nuclear test was a major undertaking
- It involves several hundred full time positions that have little to do with the actual test
- In the 60's Mercury was the second largest city in Nevada
- On a average day in the 60's, 70's AND 80's there were about 20,000 people on the site.
- *One* effects shot would require from 2 to 4 years to plan and execute. These were massive undertakings.





The Test Moratorium 1992-

- The U.S. has been in a self imposed test moratorium since 1992
- The last effects test was Hunters Trophy, 18 September 1992, 5 days later,
- The last nuclear test was Operation Julin – Divider, 23 September 1992
- Moratoriums are not new









The Test Moratorium 1958-1961

 Robert Osborne, (possibly the most notable weapons engineer/scientist ever at LANL) wrote about the test moratorium:

"within 6 months of the moratorium the staff had dispersed to such a point that we had completely lost our ability to perform a comprehensive test"



The Moratorium 1958-1961

Norris Bradbury on the moratorium:

"Nuclear testing is essential to maintain a viable weapons program because it now takes 4 years from test to stockpile"







Questions?